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H. BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF 27TH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 8.]

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "An act to carry into effect a Convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon the presentation of certified copies of such awards as have been or shall be made in pursuance of the Convention with the Republic of Mexico, concluded at Washington the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, in favor of citizens of the United States, to issue certificates to the persons authorized to receive the sums so awarded, their legal representatives and assigns, in the manner directed by the seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to carry into effect a Convention between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," such certificates to be in such form and for such portions of the sums awarded as may be convenient for the claimants, and to be subject to the deductions provided for by the tenth section of said act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to give any rights to the claimants that are not conferred by said convention, and the act of June twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and that the substance of this proviso be inserted in the certificates that may be issued.

JOHN WHITE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAML. L. SOUTHWORTH,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, September 1, 1841.

JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC.—No. 9.]

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act to provide for taking the Sixth Census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the acts amending the same.

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the marshals of the respective States and Territories, who have not, before the passage of this act, completed their enumerations and made their returns, under the acts hereby amended, to proceed personally and by their assistants to complete such enumerations, and make such returns under this act; and the said assistants shall be allowed until the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, to complete their enumerations, and the said marshals shall be allowed to make their returns to the Secretary of State at any time before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to release such marshals and assistants from the penalties contained in the act aforesaid, unless their returns shall be made within the time prescribed in this act: *And provided further*, That no persons be included in the returns made under the present act, unless such persons shall have been inhabitants of the district for which such returns shall be made on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty; and the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized, to cause to be printed twenty thousand copies of the compendium or abridgement of the Sixth Census, by counties and principal towns, together with the tables of apportionment as prepared at the Department of State, for the use of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to have the Sixth Census documents bound in a plain and substantial manner the cost of which shall not exceed fifty cents per volume; and that the amount thereof shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the marshal of the State of Maryland, and he is hereby required, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to cause the number of the inhabitants within Montgomery county in the State aforesaid, to be again taken according to the directions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the same to be returned before the first day of December next, and when so taken and returned, shall be considered as the correct enumeration of the inhabitants of the said county: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to release such marshal and his assistants from the penalties contained in the act aforesaid: *And provided further*, That no persons be included in the returns made under the present act, unless such persons shall have been inhabitants of the district of which such returns shall be made on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty: *And provided also*, That the said correct return shall not delay the printing of the Census; and that the said correct return be printed by itself separately.

Approved, September 1, 1841.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC No. 2.]
A RESOLUTION for the distribution of seven hundred copies of the Digest Patents.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of Patents be directed to send to the Secretary of State of each of the States in this Union, and of the Territories of Florida, Wisconsin and Iowa, the Digest of Patents published by the Commissioner of Patents, under the act of Congress dated March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine; to be disposed of as the Legislature of each State and Territory may direct, viz. To the State of Maine, twenty copies; to the State of New Hampshire, twenty copies; to the State of Massachusetts, thirty copies; to the State of Connecticut, twelve copies; to the State of Vermont eleven copies; to the State of New York, ninety-eight copies; to the State of New Jersey, fifteen copies; to the State of Pennsylvania, sixty-nine copies; to the State of Delaware, four copies; to the State of Maryland, nineteen copies; to the State of Virginia, fifty copies; to the State of North Carolina, thirty-nine copies; to the State of South Carolina, twenty-four copies; to the State of Georgia, twenty-eight copies; to the State of Kentucky, thirty-eight copies; to the State of Tennessee, thirty-three copies; to the State of Ohio, sixty-one copies; to the State of Louisiana, fourteen copies; to the State of Indiana, twenty-eight copies; to the State of Mississippi, fifteen copies; to the State of Illinois, twenty-three copies; to the State of Alabama, twenty-four copies; to the State of Arkansas, five copies; to the State of Michigan, nine copies; to the Territory of Florida, three copies; to the Territory of Wisconsin, two copies; to the Territory of Iowa, three copies;—being in the whole seven hundred copies; and that the remaining two hundred copies of said Digest be left with the Librarian of Congress for future disposition.

Resolved, &c. That the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars and thirty-eight cents be paid from the Patent Office fund to reimburse what is still due for publishing said Digest.

Approved, September 1, 1841.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC.—No. 3.]
A RESOLUTION to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the Sixth Census.

Resolved, &c. That the aggregate returns of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, directed to be printed under the supervision of the Secretary of State by the act entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," shall be distributed and disposed of by the Secretary of State as follows: to the State of Maine, two hundred; to the State of New Hampshire, one hundred and fifteen; to the State of Massachusetts, three hundred; to the State of Rhode Island, forty; to the State of Connecticut, one hundred and twenty; to the State of Vermont, one hundred and ten; to the State of New York, nine hundred and eighty; to the State of New Jersey, one hundred and fifty; to the State of Pennsylvania, six hundred and ninety; to the State of Delaware, one hundred and ninety; to the State of Maryland, three hundred and ninety; to the State of Virginia, three hundred and eighty; to the State of Kentucky, three hundred and ten; to the State of Tennessee, three hundred and thirty; to the State of Ohio, six hundred and ten; to the State of Louisiana, one hundred and forty; to the State of Indiana, two hundred and eighty; to the State of Mississippi, one hundred and forty; to the State of Illinois, two hundred and thirty; to the State of Alabama, two hundred and forty; to the State of Missouri, one hundred and sixty; to the State of Arkansas, fifty; to the State of Michigan, ninety; to the Territory of Florida, thirty; to the Territory of Wisconsin, twenty; to the Territory of Iowa, thirty; to each member of the present Congress, and the delegates from the Territories, the President and Vice President of the United States, to each, five copies; being in the whole, eight thousand five hundred and ten copies; and that the remaining copies be placed in the Library of Congress for future disposition.

Approved September 1, 1841.

THE WAY THEY ADMINISTER JUSTICE IN TEXAS. The following is the report of certain proceedings recently had before John E. Jeffers Esq., a high judicial officer of the Republic of Texas, who is thus described:—

"The above-named individual is from New Jersey, and if he had lived in the days of Hogarth he might have been immortalized in colors. He is four feet six inches high, and six feet in thickness, with an abdomen worthy of Falstaff. When dressed out in his mud-pumps, hunting-shirt and Mexican chapeau, he looks the fat simile of the Jack of Clubs. His nose resembles a vermillion pear, half-way buried in a basket of strawberries. The following is a report of proceedings before him at the late court:—"

Republic of Texas }
vs. }
Jim Donagan. } For stealing a mule.

The testimony was conclusive against the accused, and the prosecuting attorney declined summing up.
Magistrate—You must speak on this case, or d—n me, I'll discharge the criminal. You can't come it over old Jeffers by laying low and playing dummy. My judgment is, that the prisoner stole the mule; but as he is a poor man, this entirely does away with the criminal intention which constitutes a theft, as brother Bill used to say in the Jarsies, in similar cases, and brother Bill was a first class lawyer.

Then, as there was no criminal intention, the mule will belong to the prisoner, and the prisoner will be discharged by paying costs of prosecution. The prosecuting attorney will be sent off to the brig" two days for contempt of court in not arguing the case and producing the law. The court will now adjourn all cases on the docket till more ice arrives from New Orleans, for the court prefers ice in liquor this hot weather; and the parties must bring it in liberally when it arrives, or they will be erased from the docket; them's old Jeffers's sentiments. Now slope!"

"The brig is an old hull which was driven ashore in 1837—the hold of which, in the absence of better accommodations, is used for a jail. [Chicago American]



AGRICULTURAL.

From the Boston Cultivator.
TRY HALF AN ACRE—SOW GRASS SEED.

A farmer who has but very little capital and no team may do much to improve his lands at this season. A wheelbarrow will make as quick work as any cart when the soil to be removed lies high the place where it is wanted. We see thousands of acres of good land without a short distance of this city, which now produce but a trifle to the owner, yet with a little outlay these acres may be made to produce stout burthens of grass.

Many of these acres can be reclaimed at small expense, and when they are properly done they are well worth two hundred dollars each. They will yield annual income which will pay the interest of that sum yearly. If any one has doubts on this subject let him try half an acre; and if he will proceed on our plan, faithfully and carefully, we will engage either to sell his first crop of hay for him for enough to repay the whole cost of preparing the land, or we will never trouble him again with our advice.

Farmers are now engaged in many places in ploughing under their green crops—their oats and their buckwheat—but the soil has been so dry that the grass seed should not be sown before we have rain. The green crop will be covered much better when the soil is sufficiently moist, but those who have many acres to be seeded cannot delay their ploughing, though the seed may be delayed.

A large, or at least a broad plough, is necessary to cover the green crops well, and a yoke of oxen may as well draw a good sized plough as a small one in lands which were ploughed in the spring. Don't forget to lash a withe or a bush under the plough beam to sweep down the green growth, that all may be nicely buried.

GATHER UP MATTER FOR MANURES.

Those who have low pasture lands may often find rushes, coarse grass, weeds and other matter which is worth gathering to be put in the manure heap, or in a stack to be used as a litter for cattle and horses and hogs. The roadside also furnishes an abundance in many places, and now is the time to gather the same. Soil from the roadside may often be taken away without detriment to the road; and quantities of this should now be laid by the side of the hog pen and the back house, to be thrown in two or three times a week, to bury up all the matter which would cause an unhealthy effluvia about the house. When this is practiced, these sinks of foul matter never become offensive to the inmates of the house, though they are placed very near it. The wash of the drain should also be carefully buried with loam at this season both for the purpose of increasing the manure heap, and for keeping the air pure about the dwelling house.

A few loads of loam should now be carted into the cowyard, and as soon as the cows are turned away a shovel full should be thrown upon each heap of fresh manure which is found there; this will increase and preserve the virtue of the manure, while it will render the cowyard a more suitable place for the milk-pail.

IMPROVED PRODUCTIONS.—One of the greatest, and frequently the cheapest means of improvement in agriculture is obtaining superior productions, vegetable, animal, and mechanical. As much may be accomplished in this way, as by improved modes of cultivation; and superior articles can frequently be obtained as low as those of an inferior quality. If a high price be paid for excellence in vegetables, and animals, there will generally be a large amount soon produced from a small stock, which will amply repay the enterprising who go forward in this business; and in machines and tools there is generally great economy in procuring the best, by saving labor; despatching business and the durability of the articles. So, on the whole, no method of improvement claims greater attention from the cultivator than improved productions.—*Farmer's Journal*.

Scientific Facts.—A medium between heat and cold, the internal heat of the earth is 51.5 degrees.

One pint of water converted into steam fills a space of nearly 2000 pints.

Salt cracks in fire, owing to the water of crystallization in it being expanded as it is converted into vapor.

One foot of atmosphere will hold 12 grains of water in solution.

When closely confined, the explosive force of gunpowder is six and a half tons the square inch.

The duck selects its food, not by sight or smell, but by the touch of the tongue.

Rooks leave trees as they are marked for felling.

Lightning can be seen by reflection 200 miles.

The mean annual depth of rain that falls at the equator is 96 inches.

One hundred pounds of the dead sea contains 45 pounds of salt.

PREPARATION OF FOOD FOR HOGS.—Grain is worth far more, as food for animals, ground than unground. Cooking food, also adds greatly to its value. Some have estimated cooked meal at fifty per cent. more in value than uncooked. There can be no doubt that grinding and cooking grain will make an improvement, far exceeding in value the cost of these operations. They will probably add nearly 100 per cent. to the value of food.

It is well to have a mixture of food for hogs; it is less cloying, and induces more thirst.—Roots of various kinds, with apples and meal, make an excellent and cheap food. Pumpkins may be added, or pumpkins, meal and apples may be used, if no roots are at hand: sweet pumpkins and sour apples, with meal, form a very palatable and nourishing dish.—*Farmer's Journal*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITERATURE is apt to form a dangerous and discontented occupation, even for the amateur. But for him whose rank and worldly comfort depend upon it, who does not live to write, but writes to live, its difficulties and perils are fearfully increased. Few spectacles are more afflicting than that of such a man, so gifted and so fated, jostled and tossed to and fro in the rude bustle of life, the buffeting of which he is so little able to endure. Cherishing, it may be, the loftiest thoughts, and clogged with the meanest wants: of pure and holy purposes, yet ever driven from the straight path by the pressure of necessity, or the impulse of passion; hovering between the empyrean of his fancy and the squalid desert of reality; cramped and foiled in his most strenuous exertions; dissatisfied with his best performances, disgusted with his fortune, this man of letters too often spends his weary days in conflicts with obscure misery; harassed, chagrined, debased, or maddened; the victim at once of tragedy and farce; the last forlorn outpost in the war of mind against matter. Many are the noble souls that have perished bitterly, with their tasks unfinished, under these corroding woes; some in utter famine, like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper and Collins; some like Chatterton, have sought out a more stern quietus, and turning their indignant steps away from a world which refused them welcome, have taken refuge in that strong fortress where poverty and cold neglect, and the thousand natural shock which flesh is heir to, could not reach them any more.—*Carlyle*.

WARLIKE PREPARATION.—In New York, cannon have been placed on the Fort at Governor's Island, and other fortifications of the harbor have either been placed in a condition of efficiency, or operations to that end are in progress. All this is well. Though we are no believers in war or invasion, it is well enough, if we have fortifications to keep them armed at least, if not manned.

PRISONERS IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The Canadian Parliament has adopted a resolution authorizing a petition to the Queen for the pardon of all persons engaged in the recent revolutionary attempts.

KENTUCKY ABOLITION.—The Louisville Public Advertiser of the 3d inst., says: We do believe that there was a convention now called in Kentucky, clothed with plenary power to remodel the Constitution, the free labor advocates would bear the sway, and that provision would be made for the abolition of slavery.

VIRGINIA POLITICIAN.—The following definition of a Virginia politician is drawn to the life. However provoking it may be to have these Virginia "abstractionists" desert us, as they have, just in the important hour, we still cannot get angry at them, no more than we can at the clown for his buffoonry in the ring, they are so vastly amusing. But to the character, which we copy from the Louisville Journal. "A friend of ours, writing us from Washington, describes the real Virginia politician to the life.

He has not, says our correspondent, the slightest idea of any territorial extent of country beyond the limits of Virginia. He draws his notions of commercial greatness from the trade of oystermongers on the Pamunkey; his manufacturing views are borrowed from the hoop-and-stave splitters in the pine woods of Virginia; 'low down'; and his agricultural speculations are compressed to such narrow compass as is natural to a man who has witnessed upon his own farm, for the last thirty years, the tumblebumps in the furrows playing disportive with the tassels of his corn."

ANOTHER VICTIM.—We learn from the Westchester Herald, that a young man named Charles Hobby, was last week found dead in a field in Northcastle, near the residence of his father, Enos Hobby. He had been at work alone. When he left the house he took with him three quarts of rum in a jug, and when found by his brother he was quite dead, and but half a pint of liquor left! *Clev. Her.*

We make the following extract from the London correspondence of the Boston Post.—It is almost beyond belief, and yet the writer says it is too well authenticated to be disbelieved.

"In many towns in England there are societies which pay certain sums to members for the funeral expenses of a deceased child. One of the rules of the Stockport Burial Society is, that each member shall pay a penny per week, and at the end of seventeen weeks' subscription become full members. If a child after that period die, the parents are entitled to the sum of three pounds and twelve shillings; and deducting one shilling and sixpence for the collector's fee, and two shillings 'for liquor,' the net sum of three pounds eight and sixpence remains for funeral expenses of the child. At the Chester Assizes, two married couples, whose average ages were only twenty six, were indicted. Their names were Sandys—and one couple were charged with having administered arsenic to their child, by which they murdered it, and the others were charged with being accessories to the crime before and after the fact. The deceased, with whose murder they were accused, was thus awfully killed for the diabolical purpose of obtaining the sum of three pounds eight and sixpence from the Stockport Burial Society!"

From the Richmond (Va.) Compiler.
THE MISSION TO LONDON.—The National Intelligencer has an article which takes the right view of the objection offered to the appointment of Edward Everett, Minister to London. We have nothing to say on other grounds; but from all we know of Mr. Everett's opinions and feeling through his expressions and the statements of his friends, we are free to say that his rejection by the Senate on the score of imputed abolitionism will be most suicidal on the part of the South. It will throw a fire-brand among the friends of the South at the North—those friends who, while they may not justify slavery as a principle, are ready to stand by the South and defend it and its institutions.

It will make more abolitionists than all the efforts of all the abolitionists for years could make.

DEBATE, ON THE VETO.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

In reply to the speech Mr. RIVES, of Virginia, on the Executive Message containing the President's objections to the Bank Bill.

IN SENATE UNITED STATES, AUG. 19, 1841.

Mr. RIVES having concluded his remarks—Mr. CLAY rose in rejoinder. I have no desire, said he, to prolong this unpleasant discussion, but I must say that I heard with great surprise and regret the closing remarks, especially, of the honorable gentleman from Virginia, as, indeed I did many of those which preceded it. That gentleman stands in a peculiar situation. I found him several years ago in the half-way house, where he seems afraid to remain, and from which he is yet unwilling to go. I had thought, after the thorough riddling which the roof of the house had received in the breaking up of the pet-bank system, he would have fled some where else for refuge; but there he still stands, solitary and alone, shivering and pelted by the pitiless storm. The sub-treasury is repealed—the pet-bank system is abandoned—the United States bank is vetoed—and now, when there is a complete and perfect re-union of the purse and the sword in the hands of the Executive as ever there was under Gen. Jackson or Martin Van Buren, the Senator is for doing nothing! The Senator is for going home, leaving the Treasury and the country in their lawless condition! Yet no man has heretofore, more than he, deplored and deprecated a state of things so utterly unsafe and repugnant to all just precautions, indicated alike by sound theory and experience in free Governments. And the Senator talks to us about applying to the wisdom of practical men, in respect to banking, and advises further deliberation! Why I should suppose that we are at present in the very best situation to act upon the subject. Besides the many painful years we have had for deliberation, we have been near three months almost exclusively engrossed with the very subject itself. We have heard all manner of facts, statements, and arguments as any way connected with it. We understand it, it seems to me, all we ever can learn or comprehend about a National Bank. And we have at least some conception too of what sort of one will be acceptable at the other end of the avenue. Yet now, with a vast majority of the People of the entire country crying out to us for a bank—with the people throughout the whole valley of the Mississippi raising in their majesty, and demanding it as indispensable to their well-being, and pointing to their losses, their sacrifices, and their sufferings for the want of such an institution—in such a state of things, we are gravely and coldly told by the honorable Senator from Virginia that we had best go home, leaving the purse and the sword in the uncontrolled possession of the President and, above all things, never to make a party bank! Why, sir, does he, with all his knowledge of the conflicting opinions which prevail here, and have prevailed, believe that we ever can make a bank but by the votes of one party who are in favor of it, in opposition to the votes of another party against it? I deprecate this expression of opinion from that gentleman the more, because, although the honorable Senator professes not to know the opinions of the President, it certainly does turn out in the sequel that there is a most remarkable coincidence between those opinions and his own; and he has on the present occasion, defended the motives and the course of the President with all the solicitude and all the fervent zeal of a member of his Privy Council. [A laugh.] There is a rumor abroad that a cabal exists—a new sort of Kitchen Cabinet—whose object is the dissolution of the regular Cabinet—the dissolution of the Whig party—the dispersion of Congress, without accomplishing any of the great purposes of the extra session—and a total change, in fact, in the whole face of our political affairs. I hope, and I persuade myself, that the honorable Senator is not, cannot be, one of the component members of such a cabal; but I must say that there has been displayed by the honorable Senator to day a predisposition, as onish and inexplicable, to misconceive almost all of what I have said, and a perseverance, after repeated corrections, in misunderstanding—for I will not charge him with wilfully and intentionally misrepresenting—the whole spirit and character of the address which, as a man of honor and as a Senator, I felt myself bound in duty to make to this body.

The Senator begins with saying that I charge the President with "perfidy!" Did I use any such language? I appeal to every gentleman who heard me to say whether I have in a single instance gone beyond a fair and legitimate examination of the Executive objections to the bill. Yet he has charged me with "arraigning" the President, with indicating him in various counts, and with imputing to him motives such I never even intimated or dreamed, and that when I was constantly expressing, over and over, my personal respect and regard for President Tyler, for whom I have cherished an intimate personal friendship of twenty years' standing, and while I expressly said that if that friendship should now be interrupted, it should not be my fault! Why, sir, what possible, what conceivable motive can I have to quarrel with the President, or to break up the Whig party? What earthly motive can impel me to wish for any other result than that that party shall remain in perfect harmony, undivided, and shall move undismayed, boldly and unitedly forward to the accomplishment of the all-important public objects which it has avowed to be its aim? What imaginable interest can I have other than the success, the triumph, the glory of the Whig party? But that there may be designs and purposes on the part of certain other individuals to place me in inimical relation to the President, and to represent me as personally opposed to him I can well imagine—individuals who are beating up recruits, and endeavoring to form a third party with materials so scanty as to be wholly insufficient to compose a decent corporal's guard. I fear there are such individuals, though I do

not charge the Senator as being himself one of them. What a spectacle has been presented to this nation during this entire session of Congress! That of the cherished and confidential friends of John Tyler, persons who boast and claim to be, *par excellence*, his exclusive and genuine friends, being the bitter, systematic, determined, uncompromising opponents of every lending measure of John Tyler's administration! Was there ever before such an example presented, in this or any other age, in this or any other country? I have myself known the President too long, and cherished toward him too sincere a friendship, to allow my feelings to be affected or alienated by any thing which has passed here to-day. If the President chooses—which I am sure he cannot, unless falsehood has been whispered into his ears or poison poured into his heart—to detach himself from me, I shall deeply regret it, for the sake of our common friendship and our common country. I now repeat, what I believe said, that, of all the measures of relief which the American People have called upon us for, that of a National Bank and a sound and uniform currency has been the most loudly and importunately demanded. The Senator says that the question of a bank was not the issue made before the People at the late election. I can, say for one, my own conviction is diametrically the contrary. What may have been the character of the canvass in Virginia, I will not say; probably gentlemen on both sides were, every where, governed in some degree by considerations of local politics. What issue may therefore have been presented to the people of Virginia, either above or below tide-water, I am not prepared to say. The great error, however, of the honorable Senator is in thinking that the sentiments of a particular party in Virginia are always a fair exponent of the sentiments of the whole Union. [A laugh.] I can tell that Senator that wherever I was—in the great valley of the Mississippi—in Kentucky—in Tennessee—in Maryland—in all the circles in which I moved—every where, "Bank or no Bank" was the great, the leading, the vital question. At Hanover, in Virginia, during the last summer, at one of the most remarkable and respectable and gratifying assemblages that I ever attended, I distinctly announced my conviction that a Bank of the United States was indispensable. As to the opinions of Gen. Harrison, I knew that, like many others, he had entertained doubts as to the constitutionality of a bank; but I also knew that as the election approached, his opinions turned more and more in favor of a National Bank; and I speak from my own personal knowledge of his opinions when I say that I have no more doubt he would have signed that bill than that you, Mr. President, now occupy that chair, or that I am addressing you.

I rose not to say one word which should wound the feelings of President Tyler. The Senator says that, if placed in like circumstances, I would have been the last man to avoid putting a direct veto upon the bill, had it met my disapprobation; and he does me the honor to attribute to me high qualities of stern and unbending integrity. I hope that in all that relates to personal firmness—all that concerns just appreciation of the insignificance of human life—whatever may be attempted to threaten or alarm a soul not easily swayed by passion, or awe or intimidated by menace—a stout heart and a steady eye that can survey, unmoved and undaunted, any mere personal perils that assail this poor transient, perishing frame, I may, without disparagement, compare with other men. But there is a sort of courage which, I frankly confess it, I do not possess—a boldness to which I dare not aspire—a valor which I cannot covet. I cannot lay myself down in the way of the welfare and happiness of my country. That I cannot. I have not the courage to do. I cannot interpose the power with which I may be invested—a power conferred not for my personal benefit, nor for my aggrandizement, but for my country's good—to check her onward march to greatness and glory. I have not courage enough, I am too cowardly, for that. I would not, I dare not, in the exercise of such a trust, lie down, and place my body across the path that leads my country to prosperity and happiness. This is a sort of courage widely different from that which a man may display in his private conduct and personal relations. Personal or private courage is totally distinct from that higher and nobler courage which prompts the patriot to offer himself a voluntary sacrifice to his country's good.

Nor did I say, as the Senator represents, that the President should have resigned. I intimated no personal wish or desire that he should resign. I referred to the fact of a memorable resignation in his public life. And what I did say was, that there were other alternatives before him besides vetoing the bill; and that it was worthy of his consideration whether consistency did not require that the example he had set when he had a constituency of one State, should not be followed when he had a constituency comprising the whole Union. Another alternative was to suffer the bill without his signature, to pass into a law under the provisions of the Constitution. And I must confess I see in this, no such escaping by the back door, no such jumping out of the window as the Senator talks about. Approprations of the imputation of a want of firmness sometimes impel us to perform rash and inconsiderate acts. It is the greatest courage to be able to bear the imputation of the want of courage. But pride, vanity, egotism, so unamiable and offensive in private life, are vices which partake of the character of crimes in the conduct of public affairs. The unfortunate victim of these passions cannot see beyond the little, petty, contemptible circle of his own personal interests. All his thoughts are withdrawn from his country, and concentrated on his consistency, his firmness, himself. The high, the exalted, the sublime emotions of a patriotism, which, soaring towards Heaven, rises far above all mean, low, selfish things, and is absorbed by one soul-transpiring thought of the good and the glory of one's country, are never felt in his impetuous bosom. That patriotism which, catching its inspirations from the immortal God, and leaving at an immeasurable distance below all lesser, groveling, personal interests and feelings, animates and prompts to deeds of self-sacrifice, of valor, of devotion, and of death itself—that is public virtue—that is the noblest, the sublimest of all public virtues!

I said nothing of any obligation on the part of the President to conform his judgment to the opinions of the Senate and House of Representatives, although the Senator argued as if I had, and persevered in so arguing, after repeated corrections. I said no such thing. I know and re-